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Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis

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1990 Census

Summary Tape File 3A

Summary Tape File (STF) 3A, the first file containing sample data from the 1990 Census, was released in May for Utah. STF 3A contains approximately 200 data items for the state, counties, county subdivisions (CCDs), places and census designated places (CDPs), census tracts and block groups. Data are also available for metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), urbanized areas (UAs), and American Indian Reservations.

STF 3 data are sample data but are extrapolated to represent estimates of the figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. The sample of households (1 of 6) was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs, in addition to the basic demographic and housing information.

In many cases, estimates derived from the sample are different from the 100-percent figures (STF 1A) because they are subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Sampling error is the deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples. Nonsampling error affects both the sample and 100-percent data. It occurs during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data.

Confidentiality is also an issue with census data, especially those data obtained from small areas. As per Title 13, U.S. Code, the Census Bureau applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 Census data to assure that published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, some uncertainty is

introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The confidentiality edit is implemented by suppressing and/or substituting a subset of the data items on the census records.

For a complete explanation of these and other census characteristics, data users should refer to the appendix of any technical documentation or publication from the 1990 Census.

Data from STF 3A are available in several forms. The U.S. Census Bureau provides Census data on computer tape, CD-ROM, and in printed reports. The Utah State Data Center can furnish data users with information in either electronic or printed form.

Printed reports can be also be purchased from the Utah Data Center. Currently, three reports are available from the 1990 Census: (1) CPH-1, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics*; (2) CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*; and (continued on page 2)

In This Issue

	Page
o 1990 Census: STF 3A	1-2
o Survey of Women Business Owners	3
o BEA Personal Income by County	4-6
o State Government Tax Revenue	6-7
o Consumer Sentiment Index	8
o Utah Current Conditions and Outlook	8-11
o Utah State Data Center Affiliates	12

(continued from page 1)

(3) CPH-5, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*. Reports CPH-1 and CP-1 provide the 100-percent count data, while CPH-5 provides sample data; all three reports furnish data to the place/city geographic level. Additional reports will be released by the U.S. Census Bureau throughout 1992, 1993 and 1994. Please contact the Utah State Data Center at (801) 538-1036 for information about these and upcoming 1990 Census reports.

Table 1 below provides the "Journey to Work" data items from STF 3A for Utah. According to the

data, nearly three-fourths (74%) of Utah workers 16 years old and over drove alone to work. Fifteen percent of Utahns carpooled, while only about 2% took a bus or another form of public transportation.

Other related data in STF 3A include "Place of Work" characteristics for three geographic levels: state and county, place, and MSA.

Data users should contact the Utah State Data Center or the U.S. Bureau of the Census for a complete listing of data items available on STF 3A.

Table 1
1990 Census of Population and Housing
Utah's Journey to Work Characteristics

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK (Universe: Workers 16 years and over)		PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY (Universe: Workers 16 years and over)	
Car, truck, or van:		Car, truck, or van:	
Drove alone	541,226	Drove alone	541,226
Carpooled	111,197	In 2-person carpool	82,702
Public transportation:		In 3-person carpool	14,681
Bus or trolley bus	16,652	In 4-person carpool	6,904
Other	319	In 5-person carpool	2,612
Motorcycle	2,665	In 6-person carpool	1,175
Bicycle	5,010	In 7-or-more person carpool	3,123
Walked	25,080	Other means	79,953
Other means	3,979		
Worked at home	26,248		
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (Universe: Workers 16 years and over)		TIME LEAVING TO GO TO WORK (Universe: Workers 16 years and over)	
Did not work at home:		Did not work at home:	
Less than 5 minutes	35,377	12:00 a.m. to 4:59 a.m.	17,866
5 to 9 minutes	112,479	5:00 a.m. to 5:29 a.m.	13,777
10 to 14 minutes	132,929	5:30 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	27,952
15 to 19 minutes	131,876	6:00 a.m. to 6:29 a.m.	51,907
20 to 24 minutes	112,195	6:30 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	80,078
25 to 29 minutes	36,920	7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m.	101,703
30 to 34 minutes	69,599	7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	116,403
35 to 39 minutes	10,629	8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	75,562
40 to 44 minutes	12,439	8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	38,367
45 to 59 minutes	25,647	9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	39,560
60 to 89 minutes	16,476	10:00 a.m. to 10:59 a.m.	16,899
90 or more minutes	9,562	11:00 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.	9,883
Worked at home	26,248	12:00 p.m. to 3:59 p.m.	62,729
		4:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.	53,442
		Worked at home	26,248
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF 3A.			

Survey of Women Business Owners

It goes without saying that Utah is eager to enhance its economic climate by assisting business in creating more jobs, higher wages, increased employee benefits, and a broader tax base. Because the number of businesses owned by women in Utah is growing, and because the total revenues generated by these businesses (14%) is small compared to the overall proportion of Utah businesses owned by women (30%), a study was commissioned to examine the specific needs of Utah women business owners. The study was sponsored by the Department of Community and Economic Development and the Office of Planning and Budget, and was supervised by the Utah Women's Business Development Council of the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women and Families.

The University of Utah Survey Research Center conducted a survey of 300 male and female business owners in Utah (150 each) during April of 1992. The sample was representative of all businesses in the state, so there was a proportion of small businesses -- the majority had three or fewer employees. The survey responses were used to create a profile of women business owners, and to examine how their needs are unique.

Female-owned businesses were shown to be different from male-owned businesses in several respects. First, while both male- and female-owned businesses covered the full spectrum of industrial classifications, female-owned businesses tended to be in wholesale and retail trade, as opposed to personal and business services, finance, insurance and real estate. Female-owned businesses were smaller in terms of number of employees, total revenues, and profits, and were more likely to operate out of the owner's home. Female business owners tended to start their businesses later in life, and had been in operation on average only 2 years, as compared with 4 years for male-owned businesses.

Female business owners were also less likely to be married. Anecdotal evidence suggested that many women business owners started their businesses after a divorce, and also that some businesses were inherited from deceased husbands. Still, most women business owners were married, and they were less likely to report that income from their business was their household's primary source of income.

Female business owners were more likely than males to believe they could benefit from more business associations and networking. When they needed advice, female business owners were most likely to contact a friend or a family member. Male business owners were more likely to indicate that they had contacted no one for assistance.

Female business owners were much more likely to indicate that they had faced discrimination on the basis of gender (40%) than were male business owners (5%), and to believe their credibility had been questioned based on gender when dealing with suppliers, bankers, customers or other business contacts (38% compared with 6%). Types of discrimination faced included refusing credit, and refusing credit without a husband's signature, being condescended to when dealing with male suppliers and bankers, and generally having their credibility questioned.

Female owners of larger, commercially-based (not out of the owner's home) businesses reported having even more difficulties with discrimination and credibility than did female owners of smaller, home-based businesses. This suggests that there may be a "glass ceiling" even for female business owners, not just employees.

Survey results will be reviewed and a grant administered by the Small Business Development Center will be used to facilitate the economic climate for female business owners in Utah by providing training and networking. Other ideas include a directory of female-owned businesses, and a public information campaign to dispel myths around female entrepreneurship and enhance awareness and acceptance of female business owners.

For a copy of the report, please contact the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women and Families at (801) 538-1736 or 1150 State Office Building, Salt Lake City, UT 84114.

Income: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and U.S. Bureau of the Census

Income information at the county level for 1989 from both the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the U.S. Bureau of the Census have become available since April. While the BEA information is drawn primarily from federal and state government administrative records, the Census' is drawn from questionnaires completed by approximately one in six households. The differences between the two sets of data can be quite marked due to differences in the data origins and definitions of income.

Differences in Definitions of Income

The definition of Census money income excludes and BEA includes:

1. Imputed income (the value of nonmarket goods or services that are added to the value of marketed goods and services in measures of production and income.) Examples are imputed interest, imputed rent and payments-in-kind.
2. Lump-sum payments (bonuses, etc.) other than those received as part of earnings are excluded from money income by the Census Bureau in an attempt to represent the "usual" level of earnings.
3. Income received by quasi-individuals (nonprofit institutions serving individuals, private non-insured welfare funds and private trust funds). These quasi-individuals are included in the definition of "persons" in the national and regional economic accounts are therefore included in personal income by the BEA.
4. Medicaid, medicare and food stamps.
5. Employer contributions to private welfare and pension funds.
6. Income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990.

Census money income includes and BEA excludes:

1. Personal contributions for social insurance.
2. Income from private pensions and annuities.
3. Child support.

4. Other contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household.

Other differences:

1. There is a tendency for underreporting of income on Census questionnaires that is not derived from earnings, such as public assistance, interest, dividends, net rental income and Social Security.
2. The inventory valuation adjustment is made by the BEA to change the valuation of inventory from original cost to replacement cost so that profits will reflect current production rather than price change.
3. The BEA makes a capital consumption adjustment which measures the change in physical stock, valued at current prices, so that income will reflect only the current year's production.
4. The Census computes 1989 per capita money income by dividing 1989 total money income by the April 1, 1990 population. The BEA computes 1989 per capita personal income by dividing 1989 total personal income by the July 1989 population (except for the student population which is estimated for April 1). Because the available population numbers from the BEA are rounded, an exact comparison of BEA and Census population figures cannot be made. Therefore, some county population numbers appear to be identical, but all of the Census figures are within 2 percent of BEA's.

The net effect of the differences is that Census income will be lower for a given area, but the extent of which can vary greatly.

Per Capita Income: Use with Caution

Per capita income figures at first glance may seem to be an ideal tool for comparing income in various geographic locations. However, one must consider several influential factors: 1.) A population that is rapidly growing or declining will skew the per capita income because the population is based on a mid-year population, not an average. 2.) An area may experience a large increase or decrease in per capita income due to an unusual temporary condition, such as a natural disaster or a major construction project. Those working on a temporary project

(continued on page 6)

Table 2
1989 and 1990 Personal Income
U.S., Utah, Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Counties

Place	BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS						U.S. CENSUS BUREAU		
	Total Personal Income		Per Capita Income		Percent of U.S.		Per Capita Income		Percent of U.S.
	1990 (millions)	1989 (millions)	1990	Average Rank	1989	Average Rank	1989	Rank	
U.S.	\$4,649,706	\$4,368,495	\$18,639	100%	\$17,699	100%	\$14,420	---	100.0%
Utah	24,269	22,503	14,034	75%	13,192	48	11,029	46	76%
Provo- Orem MSA	3,036.6	2,729.6	11,467	61%	10,487	---	9,051	---	63%
Salt Lake- Ogden MSA	16,182.3	14,961.5	15,033	80%	14,101	---	12,029	---	83%
Beaver	59.6	55.1	12,535	67%	11,494	14	8,558	20	59%
Box Elder	575.5	536.4	15,721	84%	14,829	3	11,045	5	77%
Cache	866.7	802.4	12,290	66%	11,582	13	9,544	12	66%
Carbon	302.3	285.3	15,002	80%	13,928	8	10,225	9	71%
Daggett	11.5	10.2	16,701	89%	14,659	3	9,575	11	66%
Davis	2,530.0	2,323.4	13,394	72%	12,533	10	11,611	4	81%
Duchesne	153.9	142.7	12,245	65%	11,053	18	8,197	25	57%
Emery	114.4	108.7	11,135	60%	10,322	22	9,257	14	64%
Garfield	51.2	47.9	12,840	69%	12,078	11	8,248	24	57%
Grand	88.0	80.8	13,378	72%	11,949	12	9,899	10	69%
Iron	228.4	203.8	10,964	59%	9,854	26	8,539	21	59%
Juab	62.3	57.1	10,710	57%	9,798	27	8,332	23	58%
Kane	60.0	56.1	11,542	62%	11,037	19	8,721	16	60%
Millard	140.8	129.3	12,491	67%	11,197	16	8,574	19	59%
Morgan	81.9	76.7	14,743	79%	14,046	6	10,448	8	72%
Plute	14.1	12.9	11,097	59%	9,964	24	8,160	26	57%
Rich	26.1	23.7	15,290	82%	13,337	9	8,610	18	60%
Salt Lake	11,224.4	10,390.1	15,399	82%	14,467	4	12,222	2	85%
San Juan	103.2	95.2	8,145	44%	7,611	29	5,907	29	41%
Sanpete	174.7	161.4	10,733	57%	9,939	25	7,585	28	53%
Sevier	183.7	176.7	11,900	64%	11,451	15	8,615	17	60%
Summit	318.1	291.4	20,285	108%	19,330	1	16,739	1	116%
Tooele	397.8	374.9	14,967	80%	14,043	7	10,568	7	73%
Uintah	244.9	224.8	11,053	59%	10,026	23	8,379	22	58%
Utah	3,036.6	2,729.6	11,467	61%	10,487	21	9,051	15	63%
Wasatch	127.6	111.6	12,603	67%	11,165	17	10,722	6	74%
Washington	557.5	495.3	11,321	61%	10,601	20	9,450	13	66%
Wayne	22.2	20.3	10,185	54%	9,373	28	7,692	27	53%
Weber	2,427.9	2,248.1	15,301	82%	14,275	5	11,637	3	81%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, (MSAs and counties, April 1992, and U.S. and Utah, September 1992) and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1992). Note: State rankings include Washington, D.C.

(continued from page 4)

may send money outside the area in which it is being earned. The income being earned in the area therefore, may not be representative of that population. 3.) The presence of a college, prison, or other type of group quarters will lower per capita income for the area and may not be reflective of the rest of the resident population. 4.) Finally, an area with exceptionally large (or small) household sizes will have lower (or higher) per capita figures. Utah is a prime example: Utah's household size is the nation's largest and its Census per capita income ranks 46th. Its Census household income however, ranks 21st (both rankings include Washington, D.C.).

In essence, per capita income may not be the best indicator of well-being for a particular area.

Utah Counties

All of the differences in income definitions between the BEA and the Census Bureau result in very different per capita figures for each county. Summit County maintains its first ranking in either agency's list. It is also the only county in Utah with

per capita income higher than the U.S. average. San Juan County -- home to the Utah portion of the Navajo Reservation -- is at the bottom of both lists: its number of children per capita is not only Utah's highest, but it is also the *nation's* highest. (Its 1989 Census household income is also the State's lowest).

Utah's ratio of Census to BEA per capita income of 83.6 percent is close to the U.S.'s of 81.5 percent. The counties however, range significantly: Wasatch County's Census income is 96 percent of BEA's, while Rich County's is 64.6 percent. The reasons for these differences requires a comparison of the sources of each county's income as defined by each agency. The results may be appropriate for a future *Utah Data Guide* article.

Table 2 includes 1989 per capita income from both the BEA and the Census Bureau, and total income figures for 1989 and 1990 from the BEA. Each represents the most current figures available.

Data users should contact the Utah State Data Center at (801) 538-1036 for additional BEA data.

State Government Tax Revenue in Utah, the Rocky Mountains and the U.S.

Financing state government is always an important issue, but as federal operating grants diminish, the issue becomes even more important. The U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (USACIR) has recently released machine-readable data from 1980 to 1990 on tax revenue for the states. The original source for the data is the U.S. Census Bureau's annual publication *State Government Finances*. An important limitation of USACIR's data is that it only concerns tax revenue, so that, among other things, the data specifically exclude charges and intergovernmental revenue. Nonetheless, since tax revenue typically is the main source of finance for state governments, the data are valuable. During 1990, for instance, tax revenue for state governments in the U.S. as a whole was 58.1% of total revenue, federal intergovernmental grants for all purposes (which include grants to individuals such as medicaid and medicare, as well as operating grants, such as highway assistance) were 22.9%, current charges were 8.3%, and the remaining 10.7% came from various other sources.

By way of comparison to the U.S. as a whole,

during 1990, tax revenue as a percent of total state government revenue was 50.1% in Utah and 50.3% in the Rocky Mountain states, which include Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. The range in the Rocky Mountains was from 36.9% in Wyoming to 57.1% in Idaho, with Utah the median. So, taxes are a less important revenue source in each of the Rocky Mountain states than for all the states combined. But, the variation within the Rocky Mountains is substantial, so that in Wyoming the relative importance of taxes is 63% of the national average, while in Idaho the relative importance is 98%.

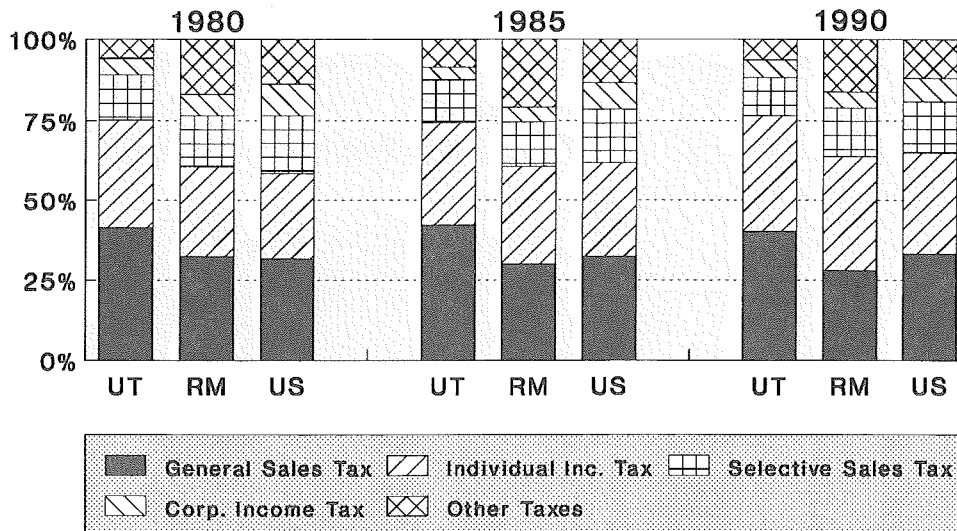
Table 3 presents data on the sources of state government tax revenue and its distribution in Utah, the Rocky Mountains, and the U.S. between 1980 and 1990, while Figure 1 depicts the distribution. The general sales tax appears to be the most important source of state government tax revenue, followed by the individual income tax. In Utah, these two taxes consistently provide about 75% of tax revenue, which is 15 percentage points, or 25%, more than in either the Rocky Mountains or the U.S.

Table 3
State Government Tax Revenue:
Utah, the Rocky Mountains, and the U.S.

Year	Region	General Sales	Individual Income Tax	Selective Sales Taxes	Corporation Income Tax	Other Taxes	Total Tax Revenue
1980	Utah	324,744	265,327	109,220	40,377	46,087	785,755
	Rocky Mountains	1,162,371	1,020,802	563,310	239,211	605,181	3,590,875
	United States	43,167,530	37,089,480	24,687,260	13,321,330	18,809,580	137,075,180
1985	Utah	555,415	430,711	173,018	52,191	112,363	1,323,698
	Rocky Mountains	1,736,241	1,777,617	805,662	259,198	1,210,137	5,788,855
	United States	69,629,330	63,643,520	35,695,350	17,637,040	28,714,620	215,319,860
1990	Utah	707,114	646,830	207,913	94,167	111,967	1,767,991
	Rocky Mountains	2,077,744	2,671,229	1,132,533	370,532	1,193,427	7,445,465
	United States	99,701,940	96,076,240	47,367,410	21,751,120	35,591,850	300,488,560

Source: State Government Tax Revenue Diskette, U.S. Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations.

Figure 1
Distribution of State Gov't Tax Revenue:
Utah, the Rocky Mountains, and the U.S.



Source: State Gov't Tax Revenue Disk,
U.S. Advisory Comm. on Intergovernmental
Relations (Washington, D.C.: 1992).

Utah Current Conditions and Outlook

Utah and U.S. Economic Indicators

Revenue estimates and their underlying economic/demographic assumptions for 1992 through 1994 are presented in Tables 4 and 5. Utah's economy grew steadily through 1990 following the economic downturn of 1986-87. Growth improved due to the reopening of Geneva and Kennecott, increased oil prices, and expansions of new and existing firms in prominent areas such as telecommunications, aerospace, and computer and biomedical technologies. The 1990 third quarter to 1991 first quarter national recession, and subsequent slow growth nationwide, contributed to reduced growth in Utah in 1991.

The outlook for 1992 through 1994 is for Utah to continue to outperform the nation. Utah ranked second, behind Montana, in personal income growth from 1986 to 1991. Utah was second in the nation, behind Idaho, in job growth from January 1990 to July 1992. And, Utah was third in the nation in job growth, behind Arkansas and Idaho, from July 1991 to July 1992 (see Figure 3). Regional Financial Associates, Inc. forecasts Utah employment growth to rank third in the nation in 1992 and second in 1993.

Growth is expected to remain moderate in 1992 and then to increase in 1993 as the national economy improves. Utah will experience defense-related cutbacks, but should realize expansions in other areas. Construction jobs and copper process-

ing will increase significantly as a result of Kennecott's proposed new \$880 million smelter and refinery expansion. Novell, Morton International, and other companies have announced intentions to expand their permanent workforces.

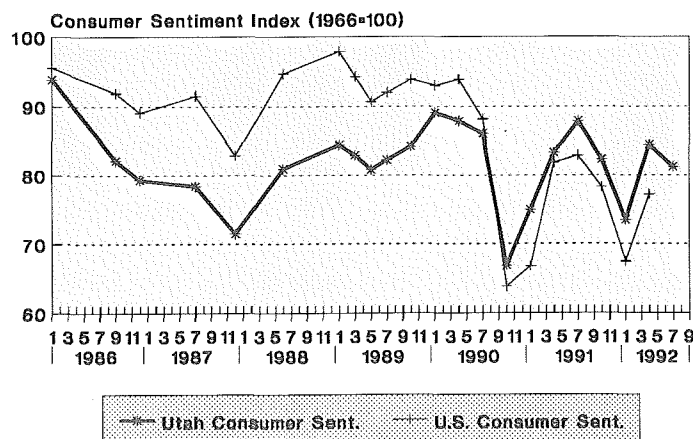
Fiscal year 1993 and 1994 unrestricted revenue collections should increase about \$115 million and \$113 million respectively due to moderate economic growth. Corporate tax collections are expected to do particularly well since Utah corporations are interlocked with national companies and global competition has forced corporations nationwide to reduce costs and improve productivity. Continued net immigration, and strong housing and automobile sales should help sustain sales tax collections. Sales tax growth should decline slightly in FY93 largely due to the completion of the Kern River pipeline and lower net in-migration.

Consumer Sentiment Index

Figure 2 provides the most current and historical consumer sentiment indices for Utah and the U.S. From the July 1992 survey, Utah's view of the state fell slightly -- 3.2 points, from 84.4 in the April survey to 81.2 in July. Data from the July 1992 U.S. consumer sentiment survey was not available.

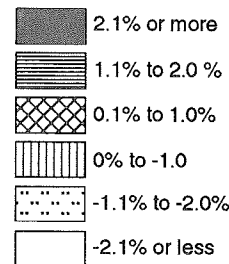
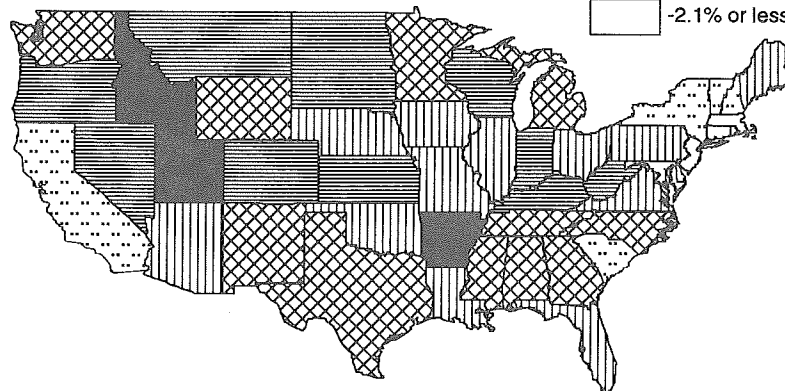
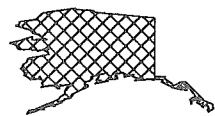
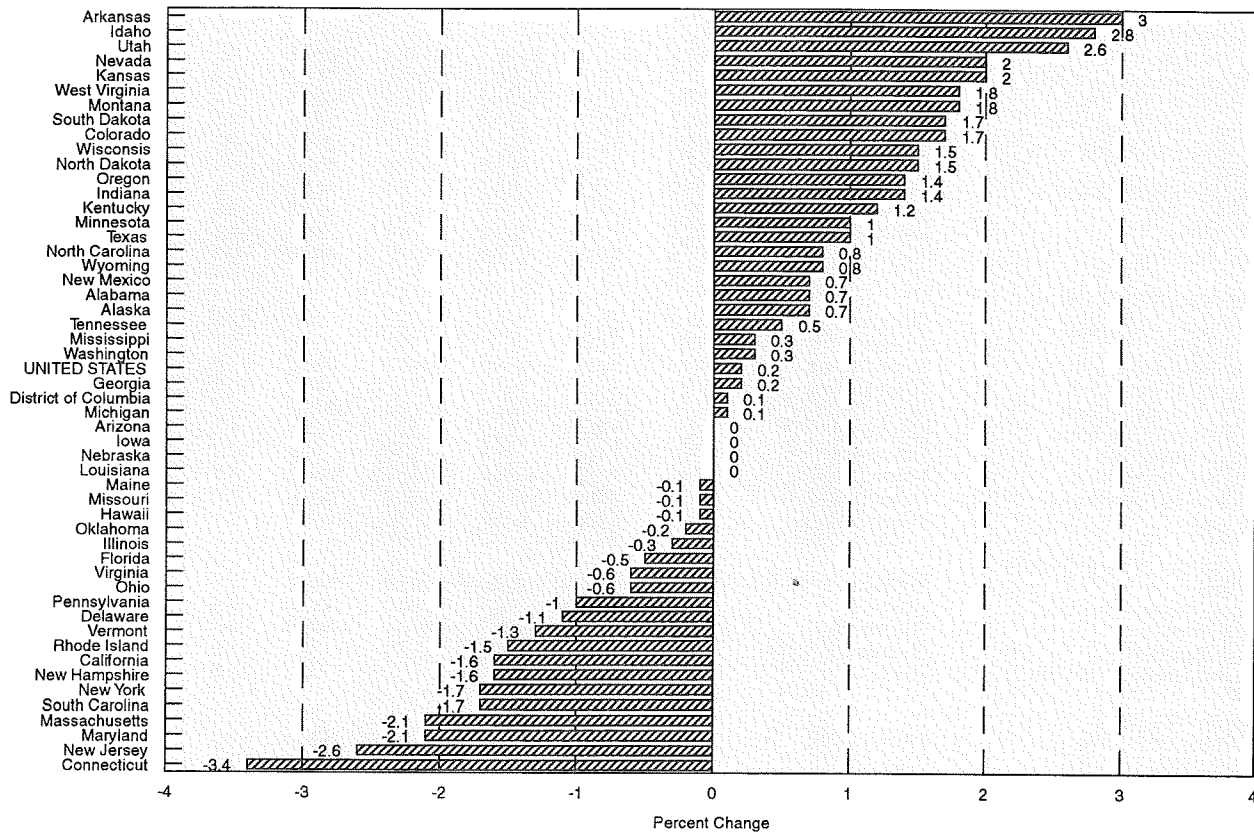
The *Utah Consumer Survey* is administered quarterly by the University of Utah Survey Research Center. Data users can subscribe to the *Survey* for an annual cost by calling (801) 581-6491.

Figure 2
Utah and U.S. Consumer Sentiment Index



Source: U of U Survey Research Center

Figure 3
Nonagricultural Employment in the U.S.
Percent Change: July 1991 to July 1992



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 4
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators: Utah and the U.S.
September 1992

U.S. AND UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1990 Actual	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Estimate	1994 Estimate	% CHG 90-91	% CHG 91-92	% CHG 92-93	% CHG 93-94
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Gross Domestic Product	Billion Dollars	5,522.2	5,677.5	5,939.1	6,275.4	6,658.5	2.8	4.6	5.7	6.1
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion 1987\$	4,877.5	4,821.0	4,908.7	5,045.0	5,187.0	-1.2	1.8	2.8	2.8
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion 1987\$	3,260.4	3,240.8	3,301.6	3,376.9	3,468.0	-0.6	1.9	2.3	2.7
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion 1987\$	538.1	500.2	513.2	542.5	573.9	-7.0	2.6	5.7	5.8
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion 1987\$	283.3	282.8	260.7	246.7	232.9	-0.2	-7.8	-5.4	-5.6
U.S. Real Exports	Billion 1987\$	510.0	539.4	571.0	608.4	650.7	5.8	5.9	6.5	7.0
U.S. Industrial Production Index	1987=100	109.2	107.1	108.6	112.6	117.5	-1.9	1.4	3.7	4.4
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	22.0	21.9	21.5	22.0	22.5	-0.5	-1.8	2.3	2.2
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	27.6	23.7	22.2	19.8	18.0	-14.1	-6.3	-10.8	-9.1
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	528.9	529.8	600.0	600.0	600.0	0.2	13.3	0.0	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	13.9	12.3	13.0	14.3	15.3	-11.5	5.7	10.0	7.0
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.21	1.02	1.21	1.37	1.43	-15.7	18.6	13.2	4.4
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	215.6	190.3	214.5	243.0	265.2	-11.7	12.7	13.3	9.1
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	201.1	180.1	169.6	176.8	188.8	-10.4	-5.8	4.2	6.8
U.S. Final Priv. Domestic Sales	Billion 1987\$	4,557.9	4,479.3	4,582.2	4,722.1	4,874.2	-1.7	2.3	3.1	3.2
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	61.2	55.5	62.2	66.5	71.2	-9.3	12.0	7.0	7.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	7.0	9.4	11.5	12.7	13.9	34.3	22.3	10.4	9.1
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	579.4	791.0	1067.9	1258.8	1434.7	36.5	35.0	17.9	14.0
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	422.9	342.4	376.6	500.0	525.0	-19.0	10.0	32.8	5.0
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	8,424	8,938	9,564	10,185	10,828	6.1	7.0	6.5	6.3
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. Population	Millions	250.0	252.7	255.3	257.8	260.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	81.8	77.6	76.1	80.0	85.0	-5.1	-1.9	5.1	6.3
Utah July 1st Population	Thousands	1,729.0	1,775.0	1,817.0	1,855.0	1,885.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.6
Utah July 1st Migration	Thousands	-3.6	19.0	15.0	11.0	3.0	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	82.5	82.1	80.8	85.0	85.0	-0.5	-1.6	5.2	0.0
PROFITS AND PRICES										
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	355.4	334.7	398.1	462.6	491.3	-5.8	18.9	16.2	6.2
U.S. Domestic Profits Less F.R.	Billion Dollars	254.1	251.2	300.8	355.2	371.1	-1.1	19.7	18.1	4.5
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	22.3	19.1	18.5	19.7	21.5	-14.6	-3.1	6.4	9.3
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	97.5	97.2	94.7	95.8	98.0	-0.3	-2.6	1.2	2.3
U.S. Ave. Copper Cathode Price	\$ Per Pound	1.23	1.09	1.04	1.05	1.08	-11.2	-4.9	1.0	3.0
U.S. No. 1 Heavy Melting Scrap	\$ Per Metric Ton	105.5	91.8	90.0	93.5	96.3	-13.0	-2.0	3.9	3.0
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	22.6	20.0	19.4	20.6	22.6	-11.6	-3.0	6.2	9.7
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	21.8	21.6	21.8	22.0	22.5	-0.9	0.9	0.9	2.3
INFLATION, MONEY AND INTEREST										
U.S. CPI Urban Wage Earners	1982-84=100	129.1	134.3	138.3	143.0	148.6	4.0	3.0	3.4	3.9
U.S. GDP Implicit Deflator	1987=100	113.2	117.8	121.0	124.4	128.4	4.1	2.7	2.8	3.2
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	3,298.3	3,402.6	3,477.2	3,617.4	3,871.9	3.2	2.2	4.0	7.0
U.S. Real M2 Money Supply (GDP)	Billion 1987\$	2,913.7	2,888.5	2,873.7	2,908.2	3,016.2	-0.9	-0.5	1.2	3.7
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	8.10	5.69	3.50	3.47	4.54	-29.8	-38.5	-0.9	30.8
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	10.01	8.46	6.25	6.54	7.33	-15.5	-26.1	4.6	12.1
U.S. Prime Less Federal Funds	Percent	1.91	2.77	2.75	3.07	2.79	45.0	-0.7	11.6	-9.1
U.S. Prime Less Pers. Cons. Defl.	Percent	4.60	4.50	3.10	3.30	3.60	-2.2	-31.1	6.5	9.1
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	7.49	5.37	3.38	3.32	4.35	-28.3	-37.1	-1.8	31.0
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	8.61	8.14	7.60	7.54	7.91	-5.5	-6.6	-0.8	4.9
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Effective	Percent	10.04	9.31	8.26	8.23	8.45	-7.3	-11.3	-0.4	2.7
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND INCOME										
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	109.79	108.31	108.52	110.15	112.46	-1.3	0.2	1.5	2.1
U.S. Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	24,982	25,964	26,847	27,905	29,135	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.4
U.S. Total Nonagriculture Wages	Billion Dollars	2,742.8	2,812.2	2,913.4	3,073.6	3,276.5	2.5	3.6	5.5	6.6
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	4,649.7	4,814.5	5,036.0	5,312.9	5,663.6	3.5	4.6	5.5	6.6
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	5.5	6.8	7.5	7.2	6.4	na	na	na	na
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	723.6	745.2	766.1	790.6	810.3	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.5
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	19,728	20,523	21,282	22,066	22,948	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.0
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	14,275	15,294	16,303	17,445	18,596	7.1	6.6	7.0	6.6
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	24,185	25,725	27,371	29,287	31,279	6.4	6.4	7.0	6.8
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	4.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	na	na	na	na

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget and Utah State Tax Commission.

Table 5
Revenue Comparisons for FY91-94
Modified Accrual Basis
(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY91 ACTUAL	FY92 ACTUAL	CHANGE	% CHG	FY93 ESTIMATE	CHANGE	% CHG	FY94 ESTIMATE	CHANGE	% CHG
GENERAL FUND										
SALES TAX (Net of Olympics)	740,307	803,008	62,701	8.47	852,000	48,992	6.10	895,000	43,000	5.05
LIQUOR PROFITS	17,571	16,692	(879)	-5.00	16,400	(292)	-1.75	16,100	(300)	-1.83
INSURANCE PREMIUMS	27,804	30,122	2,318	8.34	31,900	1,778	5.90	33,900	2,000	6.27
BEER, CIG., AND TOBACCO	31,003	34,569	3,566	11.50	35,000	431	1.25	35,000	0	0.00
OIL SEVERANCE TAX	23,764	11,760	(12,004)	-50.51	13,200	1,440	12.24	12,600	(600)	-4.55
METAL SEVERANCE TAX	7,252	6,400	(852)	-11.75	6,900	500	7.81	7,000	100	1.45
INHERITANCE TAX	4,811	3,975	(836)	-17.38	8,000	4,025	101.26	4,200	(3,800)	-47.50
INVESTMENT INCOME	10,959	7,035	(3,924)	-35.81	7,200	165	2.35	7,200	0	0.00
OTHER	33,946	23,477	(10,469)	-30.84	25,300	1,823	7.77	25,700	400	1.58
CIRCUIT BREAKER	(3,513)	(4,069)	(556)	15.83	(4,400)	(331)	8.13	(4,600)	(200)	4.55
SUBTOTAL	893,904	932,969	39,065	4.37	991,500	58,531	6.27	1,032,100	40,600	4.09
UNIFORM SCHOOL FUND										
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	717,616	783,283	65,667	9.15	830,000	46,717	5.96	890,000	60,000	7.23
CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX	87,766	80,582	(7,184)	-8.18	95,000	14,418	17.89	105,000	10,000	10.53
PERMANENT FUND INTEREST	4,593	4,721	128	2.79	5,100	379	8.03	5,700	600	11.76
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX	3,685	3,577	(108)	-2.93	3,500	(77)	-2.15	3,600	100	2.86
OTHER	12,880	16,931	4,051	31.45	9,400	(7,531)	-44.48	8,200	(1,200)	-12.77
SUBTOTAL	826,540	889,094	62,554	7.57	943,000	53,906	6.06	1,012,500	69,500	7.37
TOTAL BOTH FUNDS	1,720,444	1,822,063	101,619	5.91	1,934,500	112,437	6.17	2,044,600	110,100	5.69
TRANSPORTATION FUND										
MOTOR FUEL TAX	131,056	136,352	5,296	4.04	138,500	2,148	1.58	139,800	1,300	0.94
SPECIAL FUEL TAX	36,786	33,303	(3,483)	-9.47	33,300	(3)	-0.01	34,000	700	2.10
OTHER	39,570	44,579	5,009	12.66	45,800	1,221	2.74	47,100	1,300	2.84
SUBTOTAL	207,412	214,234	6,822	3.29	217,600	3,366	1.57	220,900	3,300	1.52
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	1,927,856	2,036,297	108,441	5.62	2,152,100	115,803	5.69	2,265,500	113,400	5.27
MINERAL LEASE ROYALTIES	28,748	28,522	(226)	-0.79	27,400	(1,122)	-3.93	27,300	(100)	-0.36
MINERAL LEASE BONUSES	3,630	4,004	374	10.30	4,200	196	4.90	4,300	100	2.38
GRAND TOTAL	1,960,234	2,068,823	108,589	5.54	2,183,700	114,877	5.55	2,297,100	113,400	5.19

- 1) Corporate taxes decline in FY91 and FY92 from refunds due to overpayments and loss carry-backs.
- 2) The general fund OTHER category decreases in FY92 due to the transfer of revenues collected by the Department of Commerce into a restricted fund. This item increases significantly in FY93 due to court and hazardous waste fee increases.
- 3) Effective July 1, 1991, cigarette taxes were raised 3.5 cents per pack.
- 4) Severance taxes decline in FY92 due to workover credits, new sliding scale rates, and lower oil prices and production.
- 5) Investment income declines in FY91 and FY92 due to lower interest rates and fund balances.
- 6) The uniform school fund OTHER category increases in FY91 and FY92 due to settlements reached with IPA.
- 7) The increase in special fuels collections in FY91 is due to a one-time acceleration, and a reduction in tax evasion resulting from the diesel fuel tax being collected at the pump. FY92 collections drop largely due to the FY91 acceleration.
- 8) The increase in the transportation fund OTHER category in FY92 is due to fee increases for plate replacement, duplicate title certificates, duplicate registrations, and increased charges for driver's licenses.
- 9) The decline in mineral lease payments from FY91 to FY93 is due largely to new Department of Interior administrative charges for collecting and distributing leases and bonuses.
- 10) The insurance premium tax for FY91 was reduced \$1.5 million in order to return monies to the 2nd injury fund that were incorrectly deposited into the general fund in FY90.
- 11) Motor fuel taxes declined in FY91 due to reduced travel resulting from the Gulf War. Travel resumed in FY92.
- 12) Sales taxes increased in FY92 largely due to the Kern River pipeline and strong net in-migration and housing sales.
- 13) FY93 sales taxes include a one-time \$8.3 million acceleration due to a change to monthly from quarterly collections.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission and Utah Office of Planning and Budget.



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